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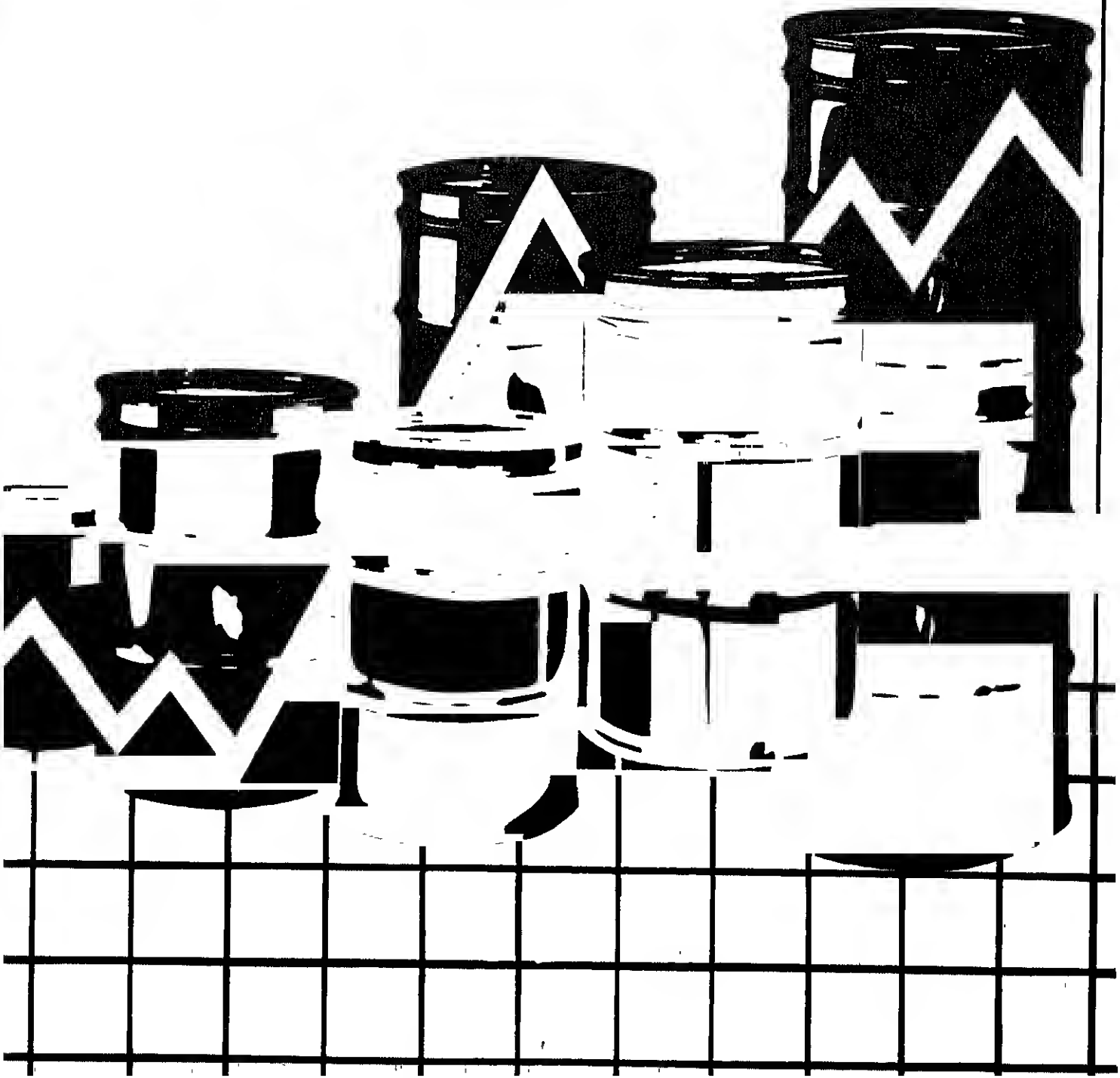
Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Data for Week Ended:
September 12, 1986



The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

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CONTENTS

Highlights....1
U.S. Petroleum Balence Sheet....3

Refinery Activity
Inputs, Utilization, and Production 4
Inputs, Utilization, and Production (Graphs)....5

Stocks
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals....6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Graphs)....7
Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District....8
Motor Gasoline (Graphs)....9
Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District....10
Distillate Fuel Oil (Graphs)....11
Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District....12
Residual Fuel Oil (Graphs) 13

Imports
Imports of Petroleum Products by Product....14
Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products....15

Products Supplied
Petroleum Products Supplied 16

Prices
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil....17
Average Retail Selling Prices, Motor Gasoline end Residentiel Heating Oil....17
World Crude Oil Prices....18
World Crude Oil Prices (Graph)....19
Spot Market Product Prices....20
Spot Market Product Prices (Grephs)....21

Weather
Weather Summery 22

Other Fuels
Naturel Gas in Underground Storage 23

Estimetes
Weekly Estimates....24

Appendixes:
A. EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods....25
B. Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels....26
C. Projection of Products Supplied from the Short-Term Energy Outlook....27
D. Calculetion of World Oil Price....28
E. Explanation of Spot Market Product Prices....28

Glossary....29
Sources....31
Electronic Publication Announcement....33

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HIGHLIGHTS

Refinery Activity

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 13.4 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending September 12, 1986. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 87.7 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending September 12, 1986, motor gasoline production averaged 7.2 million barrels per day and distillate fuel oil production averaged 3.0 million barrels per day.

Stocks

On September 12, 1986, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 332.7 million barrels, about 5 percent above the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 228.5 million barrels, were about 3 percent above the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 143.6 million barrels, about 25 percent above the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil, at 39.8 million barrels, were about 1 percent above the level one year ago.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 6.3 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending September 12, 1986, about 56 percent above the average a year ago. Net imports during the first 254 days of 1986 averaged 5.0 million barrels per day, about 23 percent above the average for the same period last year. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 5.0 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending September 12, 1986.

Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 16.0 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending September 12, 1986, which is about 2 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 7.1 million barrels per day, which is about 2 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 2.4 million barrels per day, about 8 percent below the rate supplied a year ago.

World Crude Oil Price

The weighted average international price of crude oil as of September 16, 1986, is estimated to be $13.87 a barrel, a decrease of 38 cents from the previous week.

Spot Market Product Prices

For the week ending September 12, 1986, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market decreased 76 cents to $20.93 a barrel; the gasoil price decreased $1.14 to $16.89 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil increased 45 cents to $12.84 a barrel.

On the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular leaded gasoline decreased $1.58 to $18.27 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating fuel decreased $1.68 to $16.59 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil increased $1.00 to $13.50 a barrel.

U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages For Period Ending 09/12/86	09/12/85	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 254 Days 1986	1985	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E8,693	8,862	-1.9	E8,827	8,974	-1.6
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	4,775	2,911	64.1	3,779	2,839	33.1
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	4,975	3,032	64.1	3,887	2,898	34.1
(4) SPR Imports	40	98	--	50	147	--
(5) Exports	E240	220	9.0	E158	206	-23.4
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-40	-99	--	-48	-147	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	9	182	--	-55	108	--
(8) Products Supplied and Losses	E-52	-56	--	E-55	-62	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	-6	197	--	246	154	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,380	11,998	11.5	12,693	11,865	7.0
Other Supply						
(11) NGL Production	E1,555	1,587	-2.0	E1,610	1,597	0.8
(12) Othar Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E60	75	-20.5	E51	50	0.9
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E52	55	-5.5	E55	61	-11.0
(14) Processing Gain	611	587	4.2	563	549	2.5
(15) Net Product Imports[3]	1,544	1,135	35.9	1,261	1,270	-0.7
(16) Gross Product Imports[3]	1,927	1,687	14.2	1,850	1,806	2.5
(17) Product Exports[3]	E383	551	-30.5	E589	536	9.9
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[4]	-1,237	245	--	-213	273	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,964	15,682	1.8	16,019	15,665	2.3
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	7,113	7,001	1.6	6,994	6,850	2.1
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	207	210	-1.5	201	217	-7.2
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	1,075	1,000	7.5	1,067	975	9.4
(23) Oistillate Fuel Oil	2,401	2,612	-8.1	2,858	2,853	0.2
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,444	1,114	29.6	1,379	1,190	15.9
(25) Other Oils Supplied[5]	3,725	3,746	-0.5	3,519	3,580	-1.7
(26) Total Produots Supplied	15,964	15,682	1.8	16,019	15,665	2.3

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	09/12/86	09/05/86	09/12/85	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[6]	332.7	328.5	318.1	1.3	4.6
Total Motor Gasoline	228.5	223.3	222.1	2.3	2.8
Finished Leaded Gasoline	70.9	70.5	78.0	0.5	-9.2
Finished Unleaded Gasoline	121.1	117.5	109.8	3.0	10.3
Blending Components	36.4	35.2	34.3	3.4	6.4
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	5.2	5.8	6.9	-9.7	-24.7
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	43.5	43.0	34.9	1.1	24.7
Oistillate Fuel Oil	143.6	137.1	115.1	4.7	24.8
Residual Fuel Oil	39.8	40.0	39.4	-0.6	0.8
Unfinished Oils	96.8	99.0	103.7	-2.2	-6.7
Other Oils[7]	E176.7	E177.1	168.8	-0.3	4.6
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,066.7	1,053.8	1,009.1	1.2	5.7
Crude Oil In SPR	505.3	505.0	487.9	0.1	3.6
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,572.0	1,558.7	1,497.0	0.9	5.0

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending componants, and natural ges plent liquids for processing.

4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

7 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petroohemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor produots are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock Change (Refined Products)).

Note: Oue to independent rounding, individual product deteil may not add to total. The peroentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: o 1985 Monthly Oata: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
o 1986 Monthly Oata: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
o 1986 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

REFINERY ACTIVITY
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.1	11.8
Gross Inputs	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.0
Operable Capacity	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.7
Percentage Utilization[1]	72.9	76.0	74.9	74.9	77.4	77.3	75.7	78.2	78.0	75.9	77.2	76.0
1985												
Crude Oil Input	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.6
Gross Inputs	11.6	11.5	11.5	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Percentage Utilization[1]	74.0	73.8	73.7	76.5	78.4	79.3	80.8	77.7	76.9	78.6	80.3	81.2
1986												
Crude Oil Input	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.5	13.3	13.3						
Gross Inputs	12.6	12.1	11.8	12.6	13.3	13.3						
Operable Capacity	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5						
Percentage Utilization[1]	80.1	78.2	75.9	81.3	85.7	86.3						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Crude Oil Input	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4
Gross Inputs	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6
Operable Capacity	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5
Percentage Utilization[1]	86.5	85.8	85.4	84.4	85.3	85.1	85.3	86.2	86.6	87.3	87.7

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.5
Leaded	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4
Unleaded	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
1985												
Finished Motor Gasoline	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7
Leaded	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
Unleaded	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
1986												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.1						
Leaded	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3						
Unleaded	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8						
Jet Fuel	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3						
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7						
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2
Leaded	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Unleaded	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Jet Fuel	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

ecent monthly date.
s calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest
city. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
s represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
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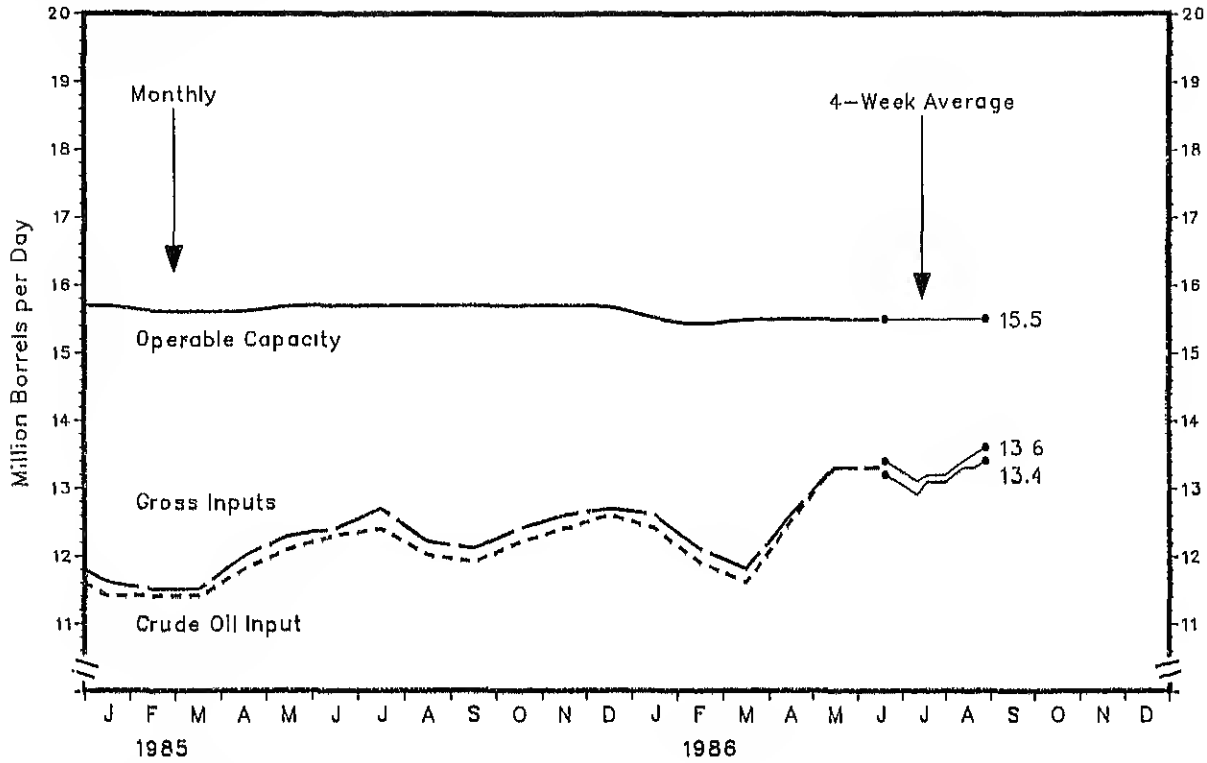
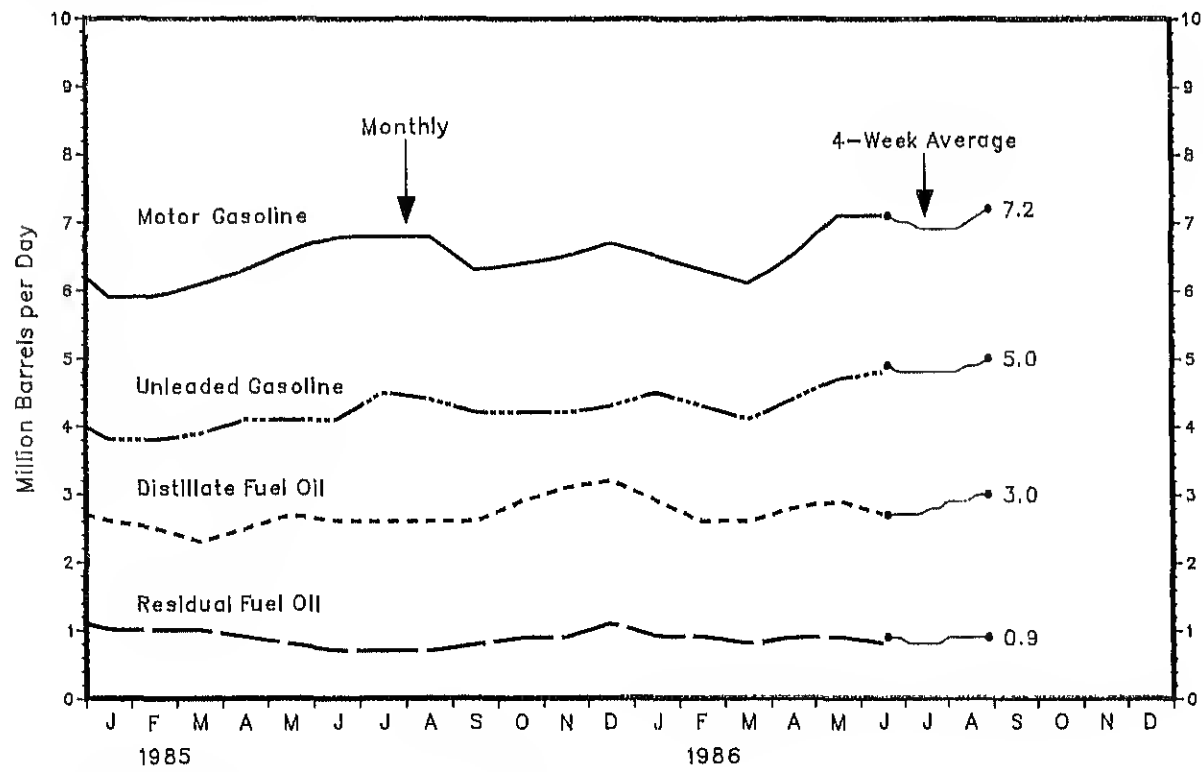
Refinery Activity

Inputs and Utilization
(Million Barrels per Day)



Production by Product
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[1], U.S. TOTALS
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Crude Oil[2]	348.7	340.2	336.4	345.6	359.0	352.9	347.9	334.6	325.2	343.0	343.8	345.4
Motor Gasoline	225.7	237.1	242.6	248.0	252.6	245.5	238.1	224.4	234.1	232.4	240.1	243.3
Finished Leaded	92.3	96.5	97.7	100.8	101.0	96.7	91.8	85.4	87.5	84.0	88.4	92.3
Finished Unleaded	93.3	100.2	104.4	106.4	109.4	107.5	107.9	100.5	106.6	109.0	110.1	112.9
Blending Components	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.8	42.2	41.4	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.4	41.6	38.1
Jet Fuel	35.6	39.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	43.0	43.6	45.6	45.0	44.7	44.9	42.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	119.3	132.2	109.6	97.7	98.1	112.8	124.4	133.3	142.9	152.2	161.0	161.1
Residual Fuel Oil	45.1	57.1	47.9	47.4	46.4	46.9	49.2	44.6	46.8	50.8	47.0	53.0
Unfinished Oils	110.7	109.7	115.7	120.3	122.3	110.8	106.0	106.0	108.4	111.1	105.4	93.5
Other Oils[3]	159.8	160.7	159.7	165.1	172.1	176.9	179.9	179.6	179.2	172.8	171.0	167.5
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,044.8	1,076.1	1,052.5	1,064.9	1,091.7	1,088.8	1,089.2	1,068.0	1,081.7	1,107.1	1,113.3	1,105.7
Crude Oil in SPR	384.4	387.2	391.8	396.9	404.5	413.7	423.9	429.5	431.1	436.8	443.0	450.5
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,429.2	1,463.4	1,444.3	1,461.7	1,496.2	1,502.6	1,513.1	1,497.5	1,512.8	1,543.9	1,556.3	1,556.2
1985												
Crude Oil[2]	336.1	321.5	329.6	341.9	356.6	344.1	327.0	318.5	317.4	313.7	320.9	320.9
Motor Gasoline	233.7	224.9	218.8	215.0	214.9	218.3	226.5	221.6	223.1	213.9	217.0	222.8
Finished Leaded	88.7	82.5	80.8	77.5	75.5	85.1	80.0	79.1	76.1	71.5	74.5	81.4
Finished Unleaded	109.7	106.7	104.8	104.4	105.6	101.1	112.1	109.0	111.3	108.6	108.7	108.9
Blending Components	35.3	35.7	33.2	33.2	33.8	32.1	34.4	33.5	35.6	33.7	33.8	32.5
Jet Fuel	41.1	41.5	43.6	41.2	42.4	42.8	43.0	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.2	40.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	142.4	121.4	99.3	96.8	104.4	109.7	115.7	113.8	117.4	123.4	139.7	143.7
Residual Fuel Oil	46.2	45.1	46.1	46.2	41.4	39.6	40.5	37.2	43.4	50.4	50.3	50.4
Unfinished Oils	100.8	100.5	110.7	113.3	114.5	113.8	111.9	103.4	104.1	107.2	109.9	106.7
Other Oils[3]	154.3	147.4	149.8	154.0	161.4	166.2	168.3	170.6	165.8	154.8	150.9	140.5
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,054.6	1,002.3	997.9	1,008.5	1,035.6	1,034.5	1,032.8	1,006.7	1,013.2	1,005.7	1,031.9	1,025.5
Crude Oil in SPR	457.4	460.1	461.6	464.9	471.9	476.6	483.5	487.1	489.3	489.9	491.5	493.3
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,512.0	1,462.4	1,459.5	1,473.4	1,507.5	1,511.1	1,516.3	1,493.8	1,502.4	1,495.5	1,523.4	1,518.8
1986												
Crude Oil[2]	331.9	331.9	340.9	338.2	328.9	325.5						
Motor Gasoline	239.0	244.8	219.9	208.6	222.6	233.4						
Finished Leaded	81.6	79.5	71.0	66.0	71.5	74.6						
Finished Unleaded	119.9	127.1	114.0	108.6	118.0	123.0						
Blending Components	37.6	38.2	35.0	34.1	33.1	35.8						
Jet Fuel	41.6	44.1	47.4	45.3	45.0	46.2						
Distillate Fuel Oil	139.0	112.8	99.3	95.3	97.8	108.8						
Residual Fuel Oil	48.1	42.7	38.8	35.9	39.6	43.0						
Unfinished Oils	105.1	104.1	102.9	108.4	112.0	111.1						
Other Oils[3]	138.6	139.3	143.0	149.7	160.1	171.4						
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,043.4	1,019.7	992.1	981.5	1,006.0	1,039.3						
Crude Oil in SPR	494.4	495.4	496.9	498.8	499.9	501.8						
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,537.8	1,515.0	1,489.0	1,480.3	1,505.8	1,541.1						

Week Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Crude Oil[2]	321.2	320.8	328.9	331.9	342.1	335.0	333.0	330.9	333.1	328.5	332.7
Motor Gasoline	227.0	223.7	224.1	222.3	223.6	217.4	217.5	217.8	219.6	223.3	228.5
Finished Leaded	73.1	71.3	72.3	70.7	71.6	68.0	67.7	68.3	69.7	70.5	70.9
Finished Unleaded	119.3	117.0	117.1	116.2	117.0	114.1	114.4	113.6	115.1	117.5	121.1
Blending Components	34.7	35.4	34.7	35.3	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.9	34.7	35.2	36.4
Jet Fuel	45.2	47.9	48.9	48.7	49.1	49.1	47.8	48.2	48.5	48.8	48.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	106.5	107.6	111.2	111.7	118.9	120.7	121.5	129.0	132.9	137.1	143.6
Residual Fuel Oil	40.4	41.1	39.8	40.1	38.2	37.4	38.4	37.8	40.2	40.0	39.8
Unfinished Oils	110.2	108.7	107.6	105.7	104.8	105.0	104.2	101.8	98.9	99.0	96.8
Other Oils[3]	E161.6	E162.4	E163.3	E168.0	E168.9	E169.4	E169.9	E176.7	E177.2	E177.1	E176.7
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,012.1	1,012.2	1,023.8	1,028.4	1,045.6	1,034.0	1,032.3	1,042.2	1,050.2	1,053.8	1,066.7
Crude Oil in SPR	501.8	502.1	502.8	503.1	503.4	503.4	504.2	504.6	505.0	505.0	505.3
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,513.9	1,514.3	1,526.6	1,531.5	1,549.0	1,537.4	1,536.5	1,546.8	1,555.2	1,558.7	1,572.0

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils stimation methodology.

1 Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks ld at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of e end of the period.

2 Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

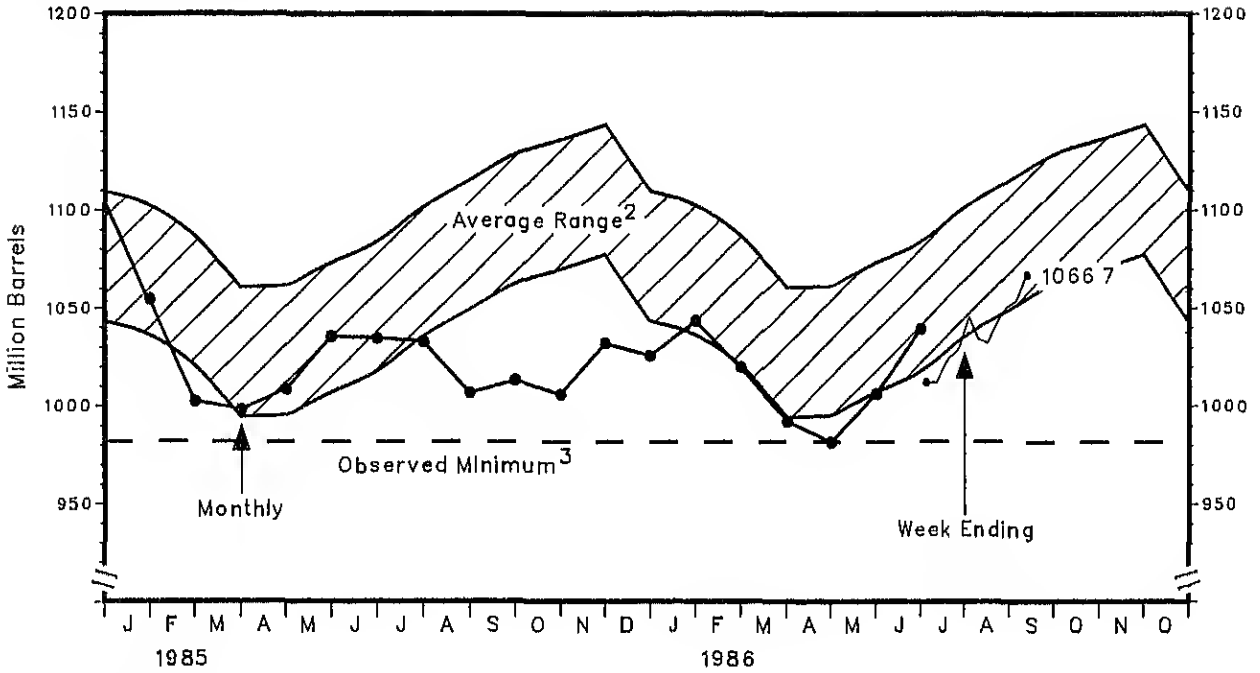
3 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including hane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special ohthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

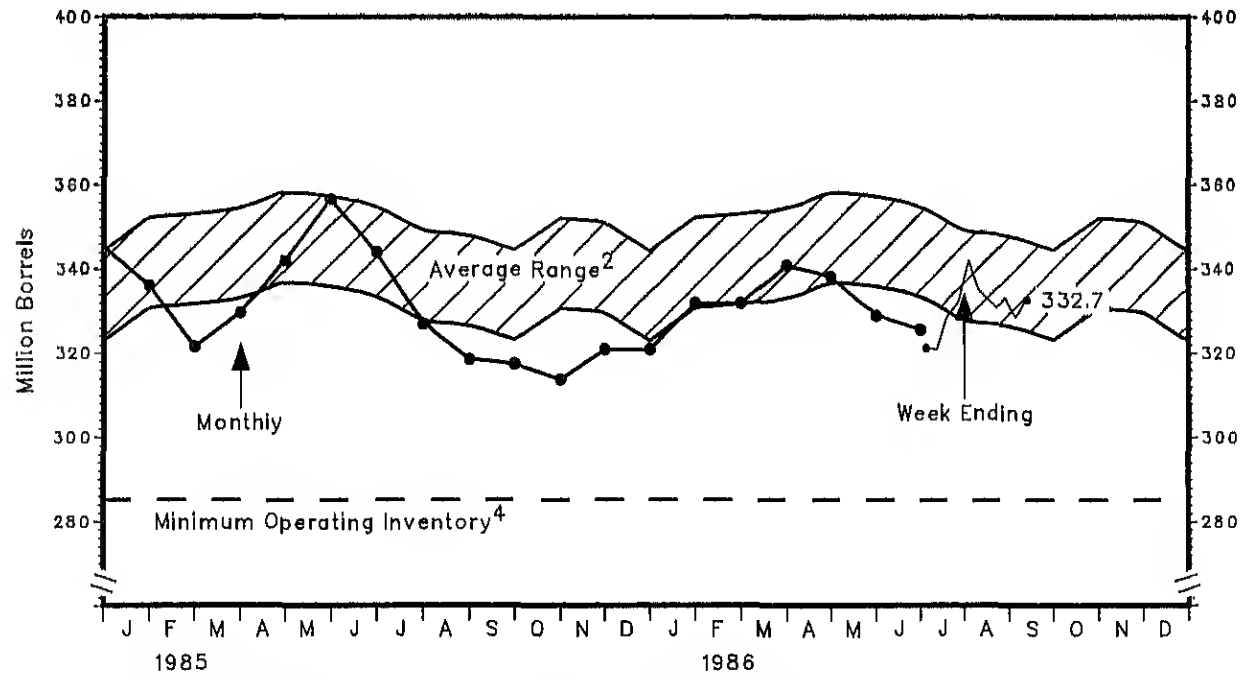
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Crude Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

2 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: January 1983–December 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 981.5 million barrels, occurring in April 1986. See Appendix B for further explanation.

4 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF MOTOR GASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

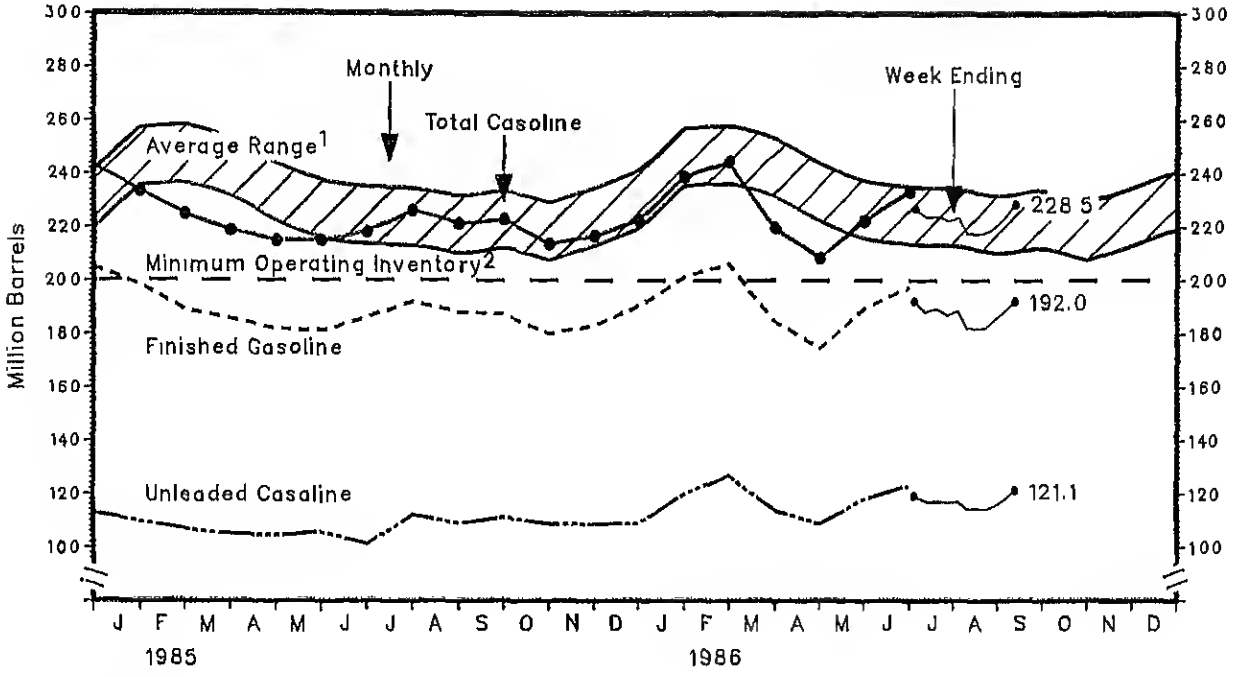
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.1	207.1	210.4	204.1	199.7	185.9	194.1	193.0	198.5	205.2
Leaded	92.3	96.5	97.7	100.8	101.0	96.7	91.8	85.4	87.5	84.0	88.4	92.3
Unleaded	93.3	100.2	104.4	106.4	109.4	107.5	107.9	100.5	106.6	109.0	110.1	112.9
Blending Components	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.8	42.2	41.4	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.4	41.6	38.1
Total Gasoline	225.7	237.1	242.6	248.0	252.6	245.5	238.1	224.4	234.1	232.4	240.1	243.3
East Coast (PADO 1)	61.8	65.2	65.3	66.9	71.1	69.4	71.8	65.4	64.8	63.2	63.5	68.1
Midwest (PADO 2)	63.2	68.4	70.6	71.4	68.3	65.5	64.6	62.7	66.8	65.5	67.6	72.4
Gulf Coast (PADO 3)	62.4	66.1	70.9	72.5	72.9	70.9	65.1	62.8	69.5	69.6	71.4	63.1
Rocky Mountain (PAOO 4)	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.9
West Coast (PAOO 5)	29.9	28.6	26.8	28.5	31.5	31.7	29.0	27.0	26.8	27.9	30.7	31.8
1985												
Finished Motor Gasoline	198.4	189.2	185.6	181.8	181.1	186.2	192.1	188.1	187.4	180.2	183.3	190.3
Leaded	88.7	82.5	80.8	77.5	75.5	85.1	80.0	79.1	76.1	71.5	74.5	81.4
Unleaded	109.7	106.7	104.8	104.4	105.6	101.1	112.1	109.0	111.3	108.6	108.7	108.9
Blending Components	35.3	35.7	33.2	33.2	33.8	32.1	34.4	33.5	35.6	33.7	33.8	32.5
Total Gasoline	233.7	224.9	218.8	215.0	214.9	218.3	226.5	221.6	223.1	213.9	217.0	222.8
East Coast (PAOO 1)	62.4	59.8	61.5	59.8	60.6	62.4	66.1	61.9	59.4	57.5	64.5	65.7
Midwest (PAOD 2)	71.1	67.4	66.0	60.2	55.1	58.1	60.6	64.8	67.5	59.4	58.7	59.2
Gulf Coast (PAOO 3)	59.6	60.4	57.0	59.2	62.0	60.9	64.1	61.3	61.1	62.2	60.8	63.5
Rocky Mountain (PAOO 4)	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8
West Coast (PAOO 5)	32.2	29.0	26.2	28.7	30.1	30.2	30.2	28.2	29.2	28.6	26.6	27.7
1986												
Finished Motor Gasoline	201.5	206.6	185.0	174.6	189.5	197.6						
Leaded	81.6	79.5	71.0	66.0	71.5	74.6						
Unleaded	119.9	127.1	114.0	108.6	118.0	123.0						
Blending Components	37.6	38.2	35.0	34.1	33.1	35.8						
Total Gasoline	239.0	244.8	219.9	208.6	222.6	233.4						
East Coast (PAOO 1)	66.4	72.3	64.6	58.6	67.3	70.8						
Midwest (PADD 2)	66.7	69.9	64.8	56.7	57.8	61.4						
Gulf Coast (PAOO 3)	66.4	64.9	56.5	60.2	63.4	65.9						
Rocky Mountain (PAOO 4)	7.8	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.4						
West Coast (PADO 5)	31.7	29.8	26.5	26.3	27.9	28.8						

Week Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Finished Motor Gasoline	192.3	188.3	189.4	186.9	188.6	182.1	182.1	181.9	184.8	188.1	192.0
Leaded	73.1	71.3	72.3	70.7	71.6	68.0	67.7	68.3	69.7	70.5	70.9
Unleaded	119.3	117.0	117.1	116.2	117.0	114.1	114.4	113.6	115.1	117.5	121.1
Blending Components	34.7	35.4	34.7	35.3	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.9	34.7	35.2	36.4
Total Gasoline	227.0	223.7	224.1	222.3	223.6	217.4	217.5	217.8	219.6	223.3	228.5
East Coast (PAOO 1)	66.0	65.8	64.1	64.8	66.6	64.2	63.7	65.8	64.7	66.3	66.6
Midwest (PAOO 2)	61.5	59.2	60.3	58.8	58.0	56.0	56.3	55.7	56.3	59.0	59.5
Gulf Coast (PADO 3)	64.2	63.8	64.4	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.9	61.5	64.1	63.8	65.5
Rocky Mountain (PAOD 4)	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2
West Coast (PADO 5)	29.0	28.4	29.0	29.6	29.8	28.3	28.6	28.8	28.3	28.3	30.6

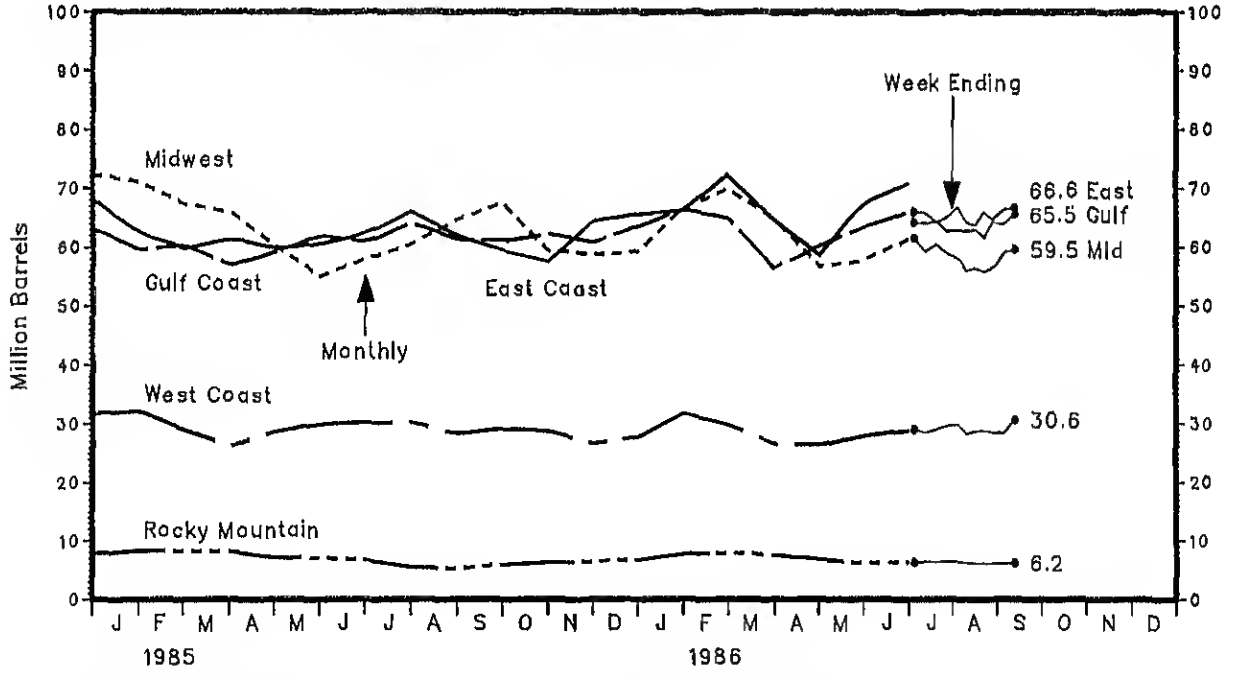
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to independent rounding
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Motor Gasoline, U S. Total
(Million Barrels)



Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District
(Million Barrels)



1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: January 1983–December 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

2 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

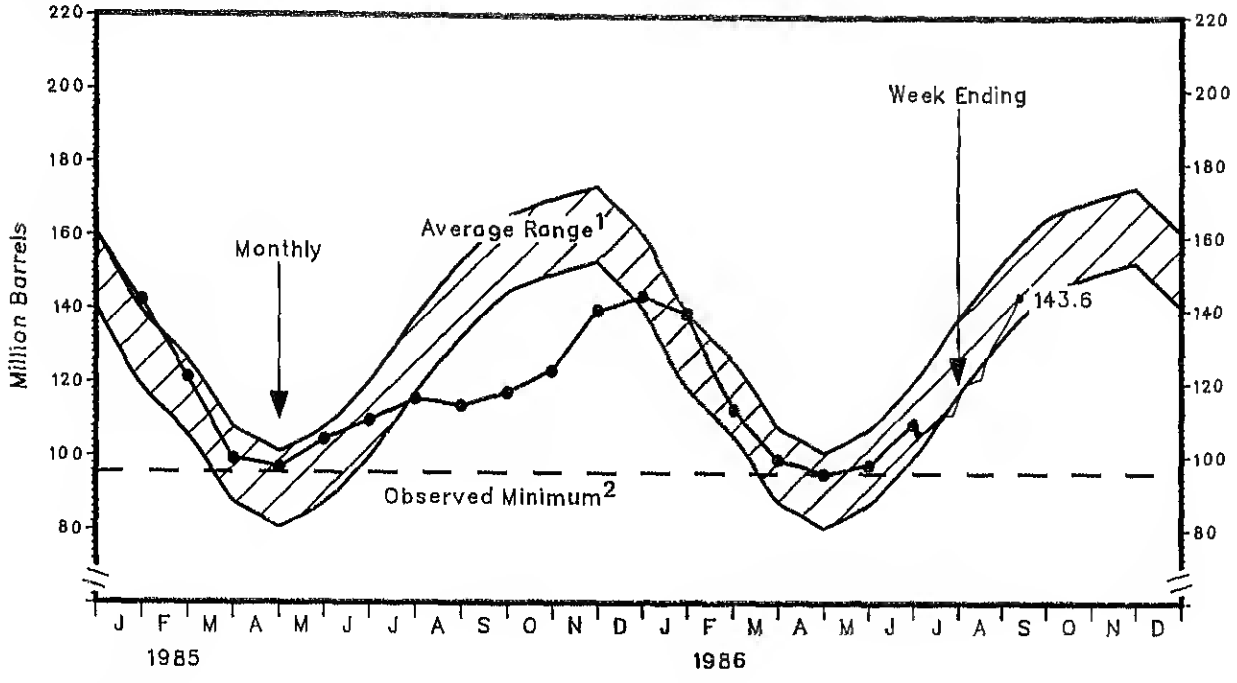
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Total U.S.	119.3	132.2	109.6	97.7	98.1	112.8	124.4	133.3	142.9	152.2	161.0	161.1
East Coast(PADD 1)	43.3	54.4	37.3	29.8	32.7	40.0	45.3	49.1	57.5	71.7	74.9	72.9
Midwest(PADD 2)	37.1	37.0	33.5	30.1	27.0	31.6	36.1	39.3	38.6	36.4	37.6	43.7
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	24.6	26.8	24.1	23.0	23.5	26.1	28.2	30.4	32.3	29.9	33.1	28.8
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.9
1985												
Total U.S.	142.4	121.4	99.3	96.8	104.4	109.7	115.7	113.8	117.4	123.4	139.7	143.7
East Coast(PADD 1)	56.3	43.4	32.8	31.3	33.5	34.3	38.8	41.0	47.1	52.4	61.4	58.6
Midwest(PADD 2)	44.3	40.2	32.2	29.4	30.3	32.6	32.7	32.4	32.8	32.0	34.5	37.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	27.3	23.8	21.3	24.0	27.0	27.9	28.4	26.0	24.6	27.3	30.2	32.9
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.8	11.5	10.4	9.5	11.1	12.1
1986												
Total U.S.	139.0	112.8	99.3	95.3	97.8	108.8						
East Coast(PADD 1)	55.5	37.9	35.9	30.0	30.7	35.5						
Midwest(PADD 2)	38.3	33.2	27.3	28.1	28.5	29.5						
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	29.7	26.1	23.4	24.9	25.7	29.0						
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0						
West Coast(PADD 5)	12.3	12.3	10.3	9.7	10.0	11.8						

Week Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Total U.S.	106.5	107.6	111.2	111.7	118.9	120.7	121.5	129.0	132.9	137.1	143.6
East Coast(PADD 1)	34.3	36.0	38.8	41.4	45.9	49.3	49.9	53.6	57.2	59.0	62.2
Midwest(PADD 2)	29.1	30.3	30.8	29.2	29.8	28.6	27.7	28.1	29.3	29.8	31.7
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	28.5	26.3	27.4	27.5	28.9	29.0	30.4	33.9	33.5	35.3	36.8
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
West Coast(PADD 5)	11.7	11.9	11.1	10.6	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.9

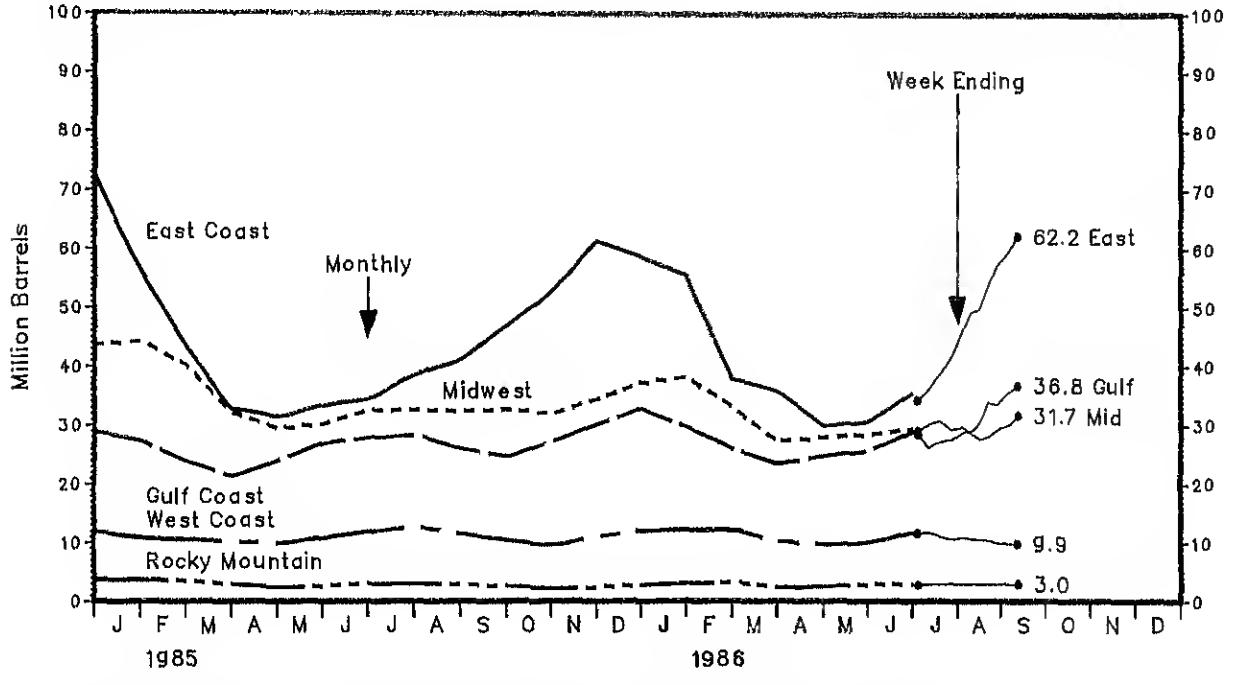
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total
(Million Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District
(Million Barrels)



1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: January 1983–December 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

2 The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36–month period was 95.3 million barrels, occurring in April 1986. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

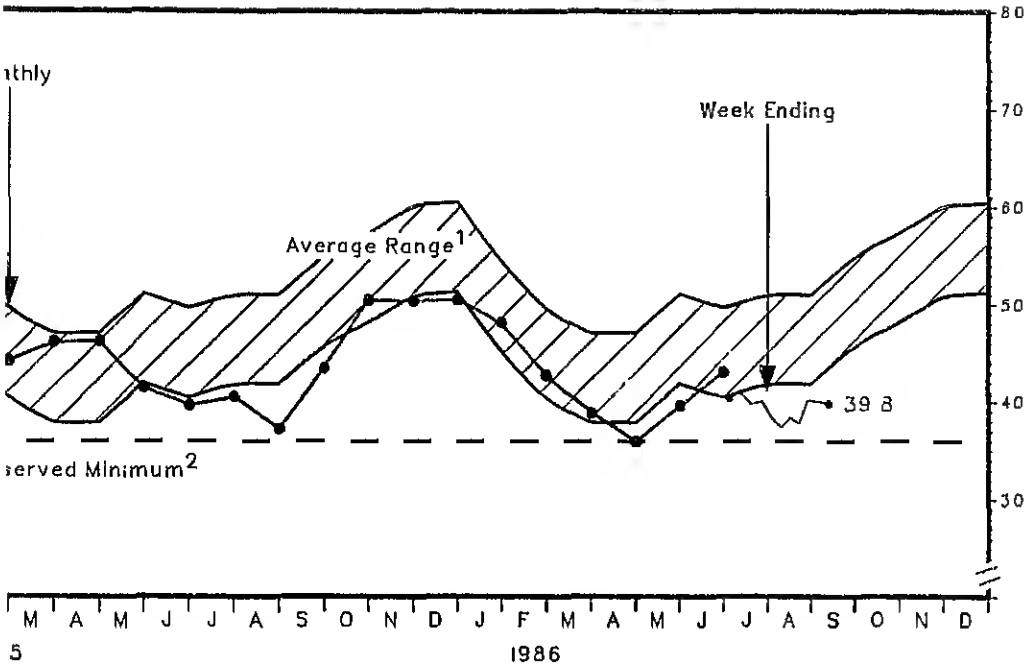
STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Total U.S.	45.1	57.1	47.9	47.4	46.4	46.9	49.2	44.6	46.8	50.8	47.0	53.0
East Coast(PADD 1)	20.4	30.4	24.4	22.7	23.1	22.0	24.7	21.9	25.0	26.8	24.0	28.9
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.8	12.9	9.9	10.9	10.1	11.2	9.8	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.4	11.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.8	9.3	9.0	9.6	8.8	9.6	10.7	9.4	8.1	9.3	8.3	8.7
1985												
Total U.S.	46.2	45.1	46.1	46.2	41.4	39.6	40.5	37.2	43.4	50.4	50.3	50.4
East Coast(PADD 1)	23.0	20.2	21.6	20.5	17.6	17.2	18.5	14.6	19.8	25.6	24.4	23.0
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.7	11.4	10.4	9.4	9.4	11.9	12.7	12.4	12.6
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
West Coast(PADD 5)	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.0	8.2	7.9	8.7	9.0	7.8	8.7	9.3	10.3
1986												
Total U.S.	48.1	42.7	38.8	35.9	39.6	43.0						
East Coast(PADD 1)	21.6	18.0	14.8	14.1	15.8	18.3						
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2						
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.9	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.1	12.2						
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4						
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.3	10.0	10.3	7.9	10.0	8.9						

Week Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Total U.S.	40.4	41.1	39.8	40.1	38.2	37.4	38.4	37.8	40.2	40.0	39.8
East Coast(PADD 1)	17.0	17.8	17.4	17.9	16.8	15.0	16.1	15.9	17.1	18.2	18.1
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.3	11.0	10.8	10.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.8	9.0	8.4	8.7	7.8	8.1

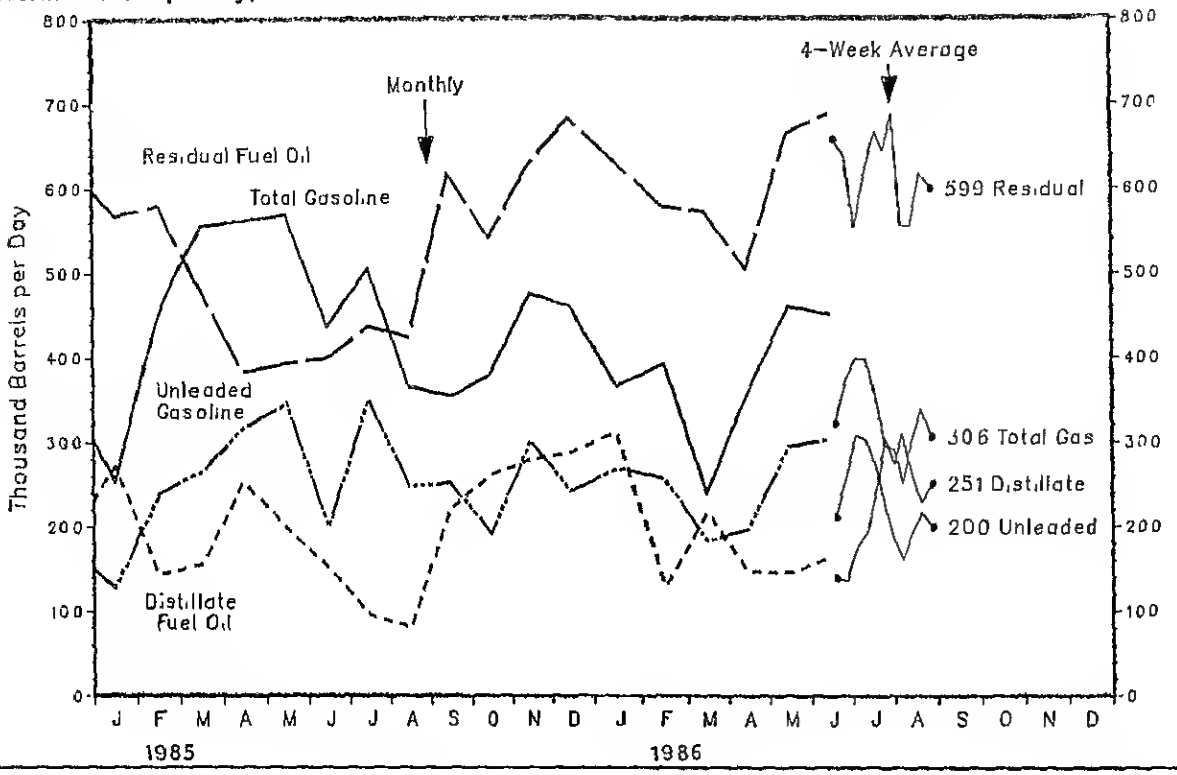
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

D,I, U.S Total
s)



5

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



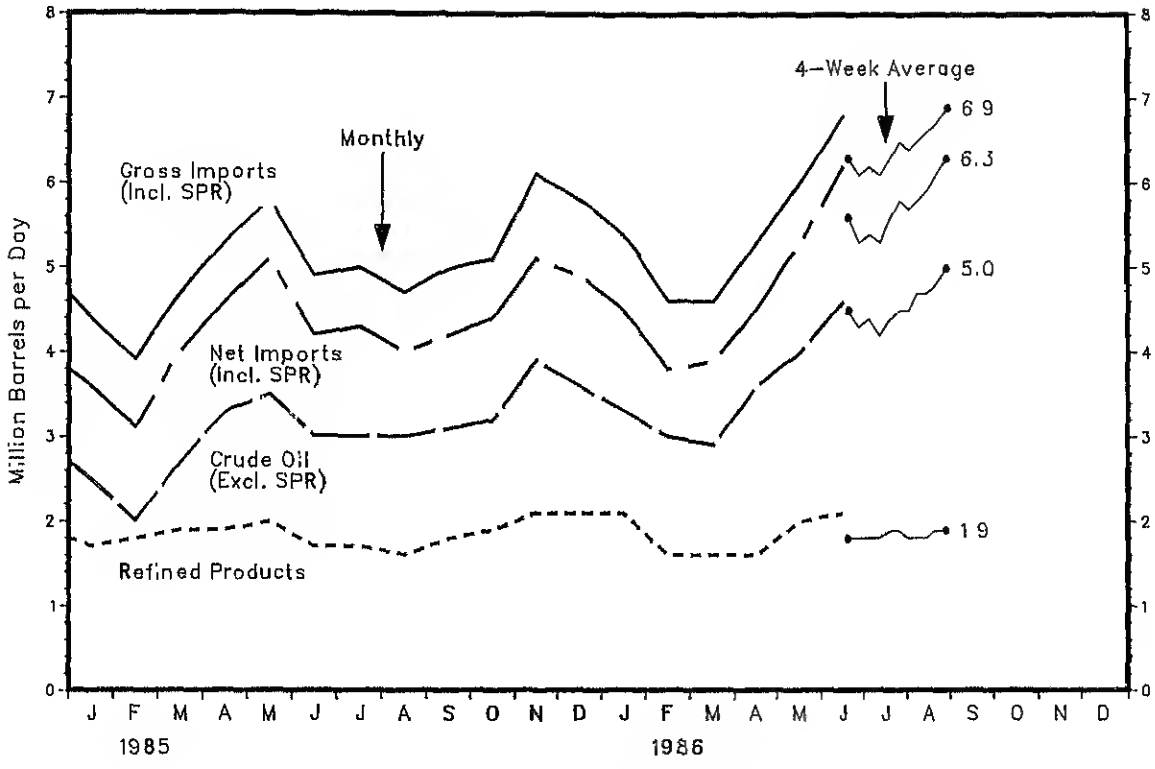
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Total Motor Gasoline	281	358	453	404	465	367	330	323	426	436	378	357
Leaded	98	162	197	178	170	103	68	96	166	113	134	133
Unleaded	133	137	158	140	176	193	179	146	183	195	151	175
Blending Components	50	59	98	85	119	71	83	81	77	128	93	49
Jet Fuel	65	114	49	103	56	52	40	98	33	56	36	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	299	454	115	220	253	256	199	259	291	421	316	190
Residual Fuel Oil	1059	1151	636	651	565	685	597	572	606	461	585	627
Other Petroleum Products[1]	672	665	579	577	698	576	595	543	553	654	688	582
1985												
Total Motor Gasoline	254	455	556	563	569	437	505	365	354	380	475	459
Leaded	75	109	215	177	133	197	75	57	62	132	109	145
Unleaded	128	239	266	317	347	200	351	248	252	192	301	241
Blending Components	50	107	75	69	89	41	79	60	40	56	64	73
Jet Fuel	68	38	47	17	30	35	51	13	34	55	42	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	272	143	156	253	197	152	95	81	222	262	280	287
Residual Fuel Oil	568	580	477	383	394	400	437	424	617	541	627	681
Other Petroleum Products[1]	538	591	651	698	856	717	659	720	587	645	693	671
1986												
Total Motor Gasoline	366	393	240	357	460	450						
Leaded	72	69	27	44	93	63						
Unleaded	269	256	183	197	295	304						
Blending Components	25	68	30	116	72	82						
Jet Fuel	27	32	29	39	52	85						
Distillate Fuel Oil	312	129	217	146	145	165						
Residual Fuel Oil	629	577	571	504	665	687						
Other Petroleum Products[1]	722	485	580	554	666	740						

e for Four-Week Period Ending:

	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
oline	322	375	398	398	349	294	291	252	300	340	306
	21	33	34	45	48	35	69	52	69	81	52
	211	261	308	302	267	219	182	162	192	217	200
	90	81	56	51	34	40	40	38	39	42	54
	55	61	65	70	63	45	54	41	42	49	37
	139	135	177	192	248	305	274	311	262	229	251
	657	639	552	619	666	643	688	555	554	618	599
	647	578	571	568	580	661	535	605	615	615	734

. Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases and other oils.
Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.6	4.9
Total Exports[1]	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	3.9
1985												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.6
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Refined Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.8
Total Exports[1]	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.1	4.9
1986												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.6						
SPR	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1						
Refined Products	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1						
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.4	4.6	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.8						
Total Exports[1]	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6						
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.2						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0
SPR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Refined Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
Total Exports[1]	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.7	E0.7	E0.7	E0.7	E0.6	E0.6
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3

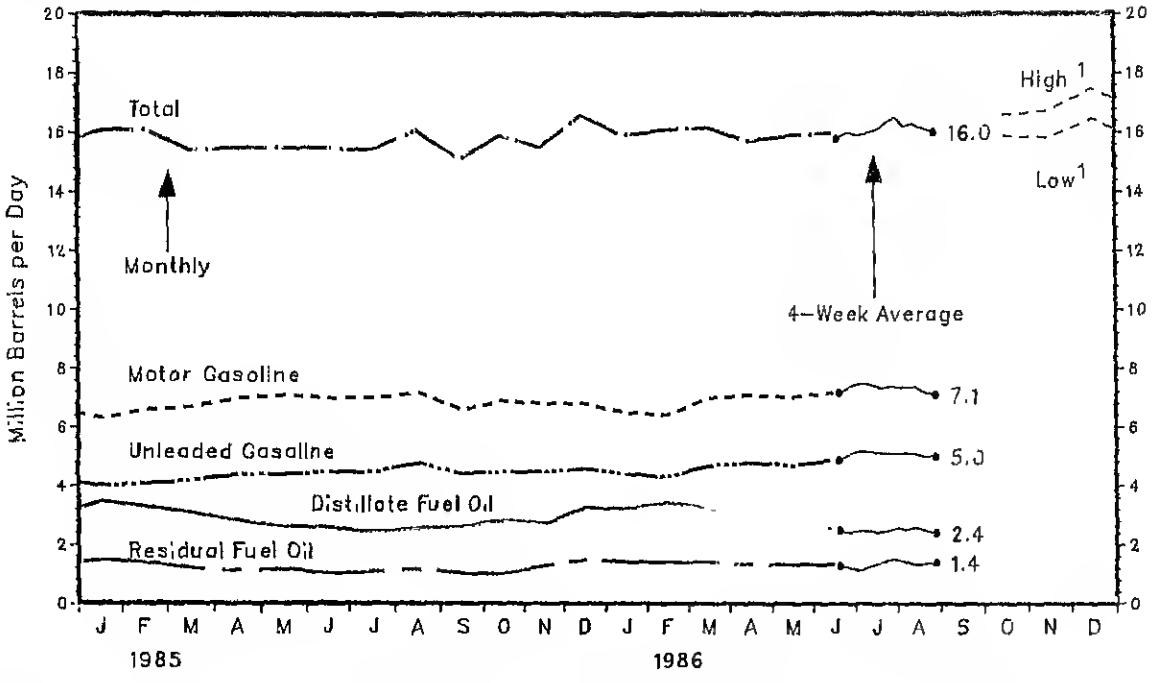
E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data available.

1 Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil and petroleum products shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are included in export statistics.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
Leaded	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Unleaded	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Other	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5
Total	16.8	15.4	16.1	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.5	16.1	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.4
1985												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
Leaded	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Unleaded	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5
Other	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7
Total	16.1	16.1	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	16.1	15.1	15.9	15.5	16.6
1986												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.2						
Leaded	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3						
Unleaded	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9						
Jet Fuel	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3						
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5						
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3						
Other	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.7						
Total	15.9	16.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	16.0						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1986	07/04	07/11	07/18	07/25	08/01	08/08	08/15	08/22	08/29	09/05	09/12
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.1
Leaded	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Unleaded	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Jet Fuel	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Total	15.8	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.0

1 Projected. See Appendix C for explanation of derivation of values.
Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983												
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28.69	28.88	28.76	28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.95	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28.64	28.33	28.64	28.85	28.75	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	28.83
1984												
Domestic	28.62	28.76	28.75	28.63	28.65	28.58	28.70	28.59	28.56	28.46	28.10	27.95
Imported	28.80	28.91	28.95	29.11	29.26	29.19	29.00	28.92	28.70	28.79	28.74	28.02
Composite	28.67	28.81	28.81	28.77	28.83	28.77	28.79	28.69	28.60	28.56	28.30	27.97
1985												
Domestic	26.89	26.39	26.61	26.79	26.90	26.50	26.67	26.45	26.39	26.59	26.72	26.91
Imported	27.51	27.05	27.23	27.61	27.62	27.27	26.46	26.62	26.59	26.80	27.12	26.60
Composite	27.02	26.53	26.77	27.04	27.11	26.69	26.61	26.50	26.44	26.65	26.85	26.82
1986												
Domestic	25.94	20.42	15.11	13.06	12.99	P13.12						
Imported	24.92	18.02	14.21	13.14	13.17	P12.27						
Composite	25.64	19.81	14.87	13.08	13.05	P12.83						

AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES
MOTOR GASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	114.6	109.9	106.4	113.1	117.7	119.7	120.7	120.3	118.9	117.2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136.0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122.8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128.5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-Types	121.3	117.0	113.5	119.8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil[1]	115.0	111.6	105.1	103.5	104.8	106.0	105.0	104.9	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	113.1	112.5	112.5	114.5	115.4	114.7	112.9	111.6	112.0	112.7	112.4	110.9
Unleaded Premium	136.9	136.1	136.2	137.5	138.0	137.7	137.0	135.5	136.0	136.5	136.4	135.4
Unleaded Regular	121.6	120.9	121.0	122.7	123.6	122.9	121.2	119.6	120.3	120.9	120.7	119.3
All-Types	120.0	119.3	119.4	121.1	122.1	121.4	119.7	118.4	118.9	119.5	119.3	117.9
Residential Heating Oil[1]	112.0	116.9	111.3	109.8	108.4	107.2	104.8	103.3	103.6	104.9	105.3	104.8
1985												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	106.0	104.1	107.1	111.9	114.4	115.3	115.4	114.3	112.9	111.7	112.3	112.3
Unleaded Premium	130.4	129.0	131.0	134.0	136.0	137.1	136.7	135.9	134.9	134.2	133.9	134.4
Unleaded Regular	114.8	113.1	115.9	120.5	123.1	124.1	124.2	122.9	121.6	120.4	120.7	120.8
All-Types	114.5	112.8	115.5	119.9	122.3	123.3	123.3	122.2	120.9	119.8	120.1	120.3
Residential Heating Oil[1]	104.9	105.3	105.0	105.0	103.5	100.8	98.0	97.2	99.7	103.3	108.6	110.4
1986												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	110.7	103.4	89.4	81.5	85.2	88.5	82.2					
Unleeded Premium	133.6	128.2	116.0	106.1	107.5	110.0	104.5					
Unleaded Regular	119.4	112.0	98.1	88.8	92.3	95.5	89.0					
All-Types	119.0	111.9	98.3	89.5	92.7	95.8	89.5					
Residential Heating Oil[1]	106.4	95.8	88.7	80.7	77.4	P72.8	NA					

NA=Not Available
P=Preliminary
1 Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/ API Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 86	In Effect 1 Jan 85	In Effect 1 Jan 84	In Effect 1 Jan 83	In Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	15.04[2]	28.00	29.00	29.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	14.80[2]	27.20	27.65	27.40	32.40	32.40	31.45	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	14.21[2]	26.00	26.50	26.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	12.30	28.15	29.31	29.56	34.56	35.50	36.56	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	13.35	26.80	28.86	28.86	33.86	33.86	35.93	12.64
Qatar	Dukhen 40°	12.35[2]	28.10	29.24	29.49	34.49	35.45	37.42	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	15.17[2]	28.05	28.00	28.00	31.20	34.20	37.00	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	14.84[2]	27.35	27.10	27.10	29.30	32.30	34.00	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	15.56[2]	28.18	29.83	29.83	34.83	34.93	37.50	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	12.95[2]	27.10	27.55	27.30	32.30	32.30	35.50	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	14.21[2]	26.03	26.53	26.03	31.03	31.03	25.20	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	16.17[2]	29.50	30.50	30.50	35.50	37.00	40.00	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	16.23[2]	28.65	28.00	30.00	35.50	36.50	40.00	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	15.85[2]	28.05	27.50	29.00	34.50	36.00	39.80	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	15.96[2]	30.15	30.15	30.15	35.10	36.50	40.78	13.68
Indonesia	Minas[3] 34°	12.65	28.53	29.53	29.53	34.53	35.00	35.00	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	13.70	28.05	29.84	29.84	35.00	35.00	32.40	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	12.04	25.85	27.03	27.03	32.03	32.03	28.43	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	10.75	23.10	25.50	25.00	25.29	27.79	27.95	11.38
Gabon	Mendji 30°	13.00	27.50	29.00	29.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	12.59
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	11.96	26.15	27.50	27.50	32.50	34.25	40.06	12.35
Total OPEC[4]	NA	14.36	27.81	28.43	28.59	33.54	34.13	34.82	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	14.00	26.00	28.65	30.00	33.50	36.60	39.25	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	14.60	26.61	28.50	30.25	34.25	37.25	40.00	14.20
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	13.74	26.21	29.00	29.00	32.50	35.00	38.50	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	10.80	21.93	25.50	25.00	25.50	26.50	34.50	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	13.10	26.70	28.00	28.00	31.00	34.00	40.50	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	12.05	27.35	29.00	29.00	34.00	35.00	37.50	13.06
Malaysia	Miri 32°	10.80	27.25	29.85	29.85	35.60	36.50	41.30	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	11.10	28.35	29.60	30.10	35.10	36.10	40.35	14.15
U.S.S.R.	Export Blend[6] 32°	14.00	28.15	28.00	28.60	31.20	35.49	39.25	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	10.00	25.95	28.45	28.70	33.70	34.90	34.63	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	13.01	26.14	28.16	28.65	31.72	34.35	38.54	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	13.87	27.10	28.33	28.61	33.00	34.18	35.49	13.08
United States[7]	NA	12.49	25.64	27.95	28.44	32.51	34.15	36.69	13.38

NA=Not Applicable.

1 Primarily official sales prices through January 1, 1986. Since the beginning of 1986, the data represent estimated contract prices based on government-stated prices, netback deals, and spot market quotations; FOB at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix D for calculation of world oil prices.

2 Estimated netback price for feeder crudes to a Rotterdam cracking refinery. The netback price is an estimated price equal to the gross product value of Rotterdam spot cargo prices minus an estimate of refining costs and transportation costs.

3 Also called Sumatra Light.

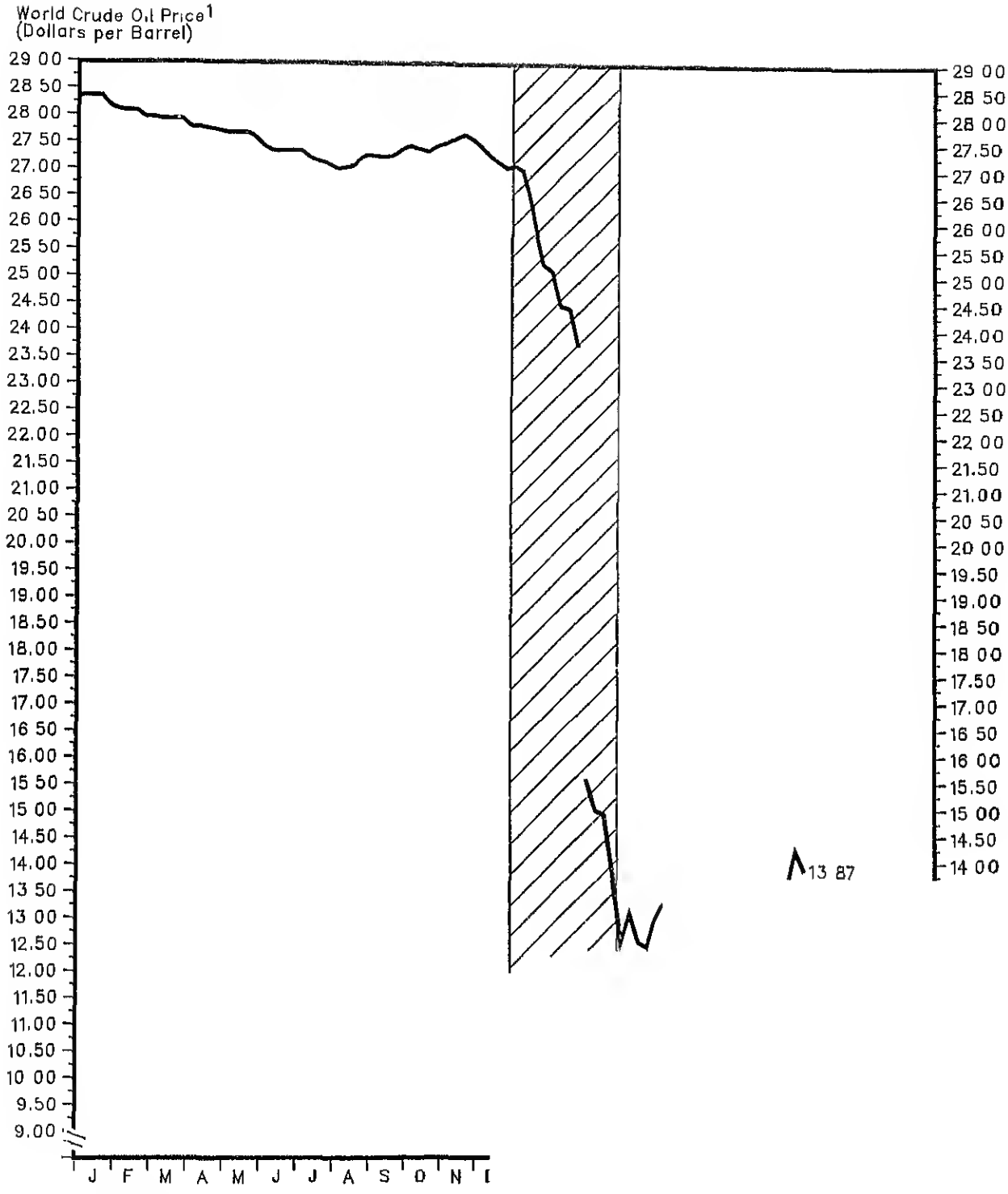
4 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.

5 On 60 days credit.

6 Price (CIF) to Northwest Europe; also called Urals.

7 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.



1 Average price (FOB) of internationally traded oi

Note: The shaded area of the graph indicates th official contract prices to market related contract pr were used as the primary indicator of actual crude o 1986, three market related pricing mechanisms have footnote 2 for world crude oil price table on precedin selling prices. As of March 11, 1986, assessments of as the best indicators of actual crude oil prices.

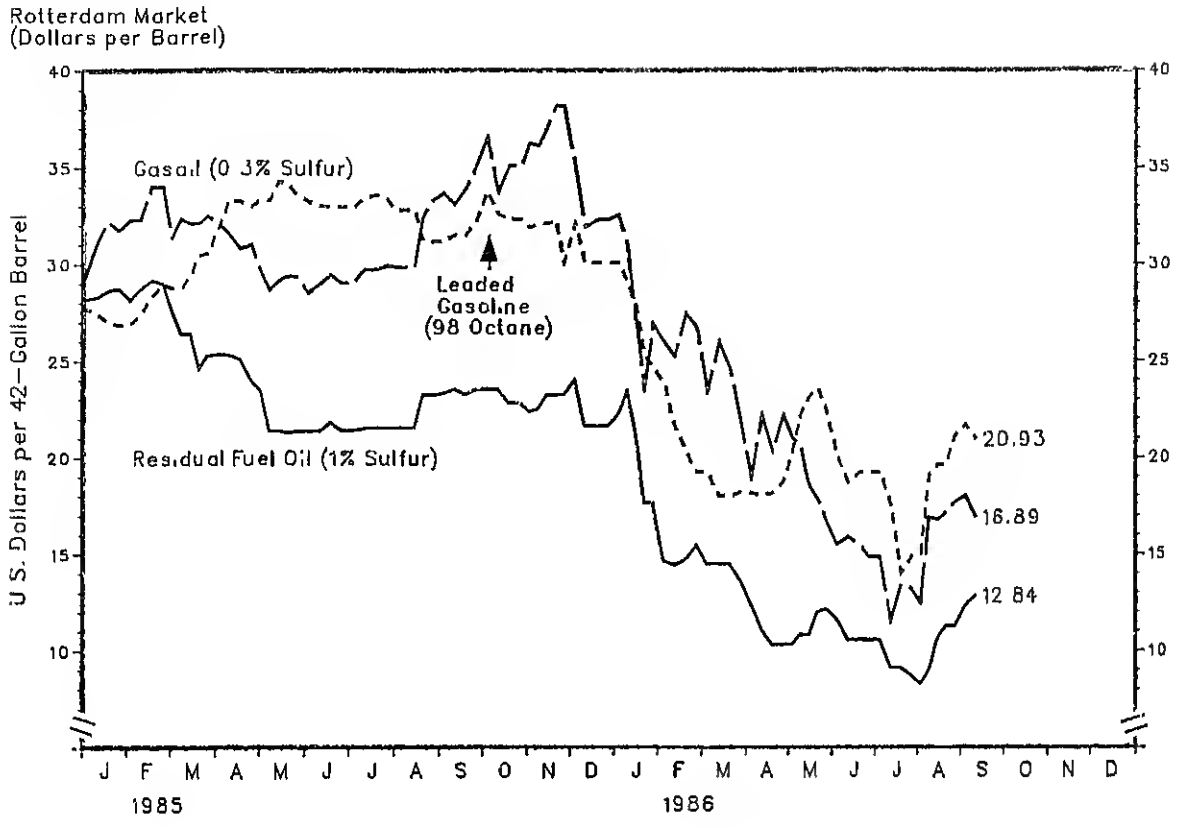
Source: See Sources Section of this Publication.

SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Leaded Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Heating Oil[2]		Residual Fuel Oil[3]	
	Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y.[4] (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y.[5] (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y.[4] (1% Sulfur)
1985 Aug 2	32.77	32.40	29.83	29.08	21.55	22.00
9	32.77	31.64	29.83	29.97	21.55	22.10
16	32.77	31.61	29.83	30.87	21.55	23.00
23	31.24	32.87	32.51	31.02	23.27	23.75
30	31.13	32.13	33.31	31.82	23.27	25.25
Sep 6	31.24	32.55	33.71	33.33	23.35	25.25
13	31.54	32.34	33.11	32.97	23.57	25.00
20	31.54	32.13	33.85	32.87	23.27	25.50
27	32.24	33.08	35.05	34.44	23.57	25.50
Oct 4	33.76	32.76	36.52	35.22	23.57	24.50
11	32.59	32.76	33.78	33.85	23.57	24.00
18	32.30	35.07	35.12	34.76	22.82	23.50
25	32.30	33.73	35.05	35.74	22.82	23.50
Nov 1	31.88	33.51	36.26	36.64	22.37	23.25
8	32.12	33.81	36.12	36.33	22.52	23.75
15	32.12	34.96	37.06	36.68	23.27	24.25
22	32.29	33.39	38.20	36.89	23.27	25.50
29	30.12	34.08	38.13	37.21	23.27	25.00
Dec 6	32.12	32.55	35.15	35.80	24.02	25.00
13	30.07	30.93	31.90	33.60	21.62	24.25
20	30.07	28.79	32.30	33.91	21.62	24.25
27	Not available.					
1986 Jan 3	30.07	29.19	32.57	32.44	22.22	24.50
10	29.13	29.08	30.96	30.87	23.42	24.50
17	27.84	28.66	27.27	27.82	21.39	23.00
24	25.26	26.14	23.72	24.78	17.64	21.15
31	24.67	26.35	26.94	24.99	17.64	17.50
Feb 7	23.85	21.42	26.00	21.52	14.63	15.50
14	21.62	20.51	25.26	22.36	14.41	16.00
21	20.39	19.40	27.47	22.15	14.71	16.25
28	19.22	19.02	26.80	23.45	15.46	17.05
Mar 7	19.22	17.22	23.45	26.46	14.48	16.25
14	17.99	17.85	26.00	24.36	14.48	15.05
21	17.99	19.32	24.66	24.99	14.48	16.00
28	18.22	18.90	21.91	21.00	13.66	15.45
Apr 4	18.11	18.63	19.03	17.43	12.38	14.00
11	17.99	19.85	22.18	18.48	11.03	12.50
18	18.17	19.53	20.30	17.43	10.28	12.50
25	18.75	23.10	22.18	19.22	10.28	12.25
May 2	20.22	23.42	21.04	17.22	10.28	11.75
9	22.27	23.42	20.64	20.37	10.81	13.85
16	23.15	23.42	18.56	19.95	10.81	14.00
23	23.56	22.89	17.89	19.95	12.01	14.45
30	22.33	21.15	16.68	18.38	12.16	14.25
Jun 6	20.04	18.69	15.48	16.07	11.63	13.25
13	18.70	18.90	15.88	16.49	10.51	12.00
20	19.22	18.27	15.48	15.75	10.51	12.00
27	19.22	18.27	14.81	15.65	10.51	11.65
Jul 4	Not available.					
11	17.58	15.75	11.52	13.86	9.08	10.65
18	14.00	15.02	13.40	14.28	9.08	9.40
25	14.89	14.70	13.14	13.65	8.63	9.40
Aug 1	14.95	14.28	12.47	13.44	8.26	9.50
8	19.05	18.59	16.89	17.33	8.94	12.00
15	19.64	19.22	16.76	17.33	10.66	12.50
22	19.64	19.74	17.16	17.64	11.26	12.50
29	21.10	19.43	17.69	17.43	11.26	12.25
Sep 5	21.69	19.85	18.03	18.27	12.39	12.50
12	20.93	18.27	16.89	16.59	12.84	13.50

1 See Appendix E for explanation of spot market product prices.
2 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
3 Refers to No. 6 Oil.
4 East Coast Cargoes.
5 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Spot Market Product Prices



WEATHER SUMMARY

(Population Weighted Cooling Degree Days[1])

Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days from January 1, 1986 through September 13, 1986, has been the same as normal and 1 percent warmer than last year.

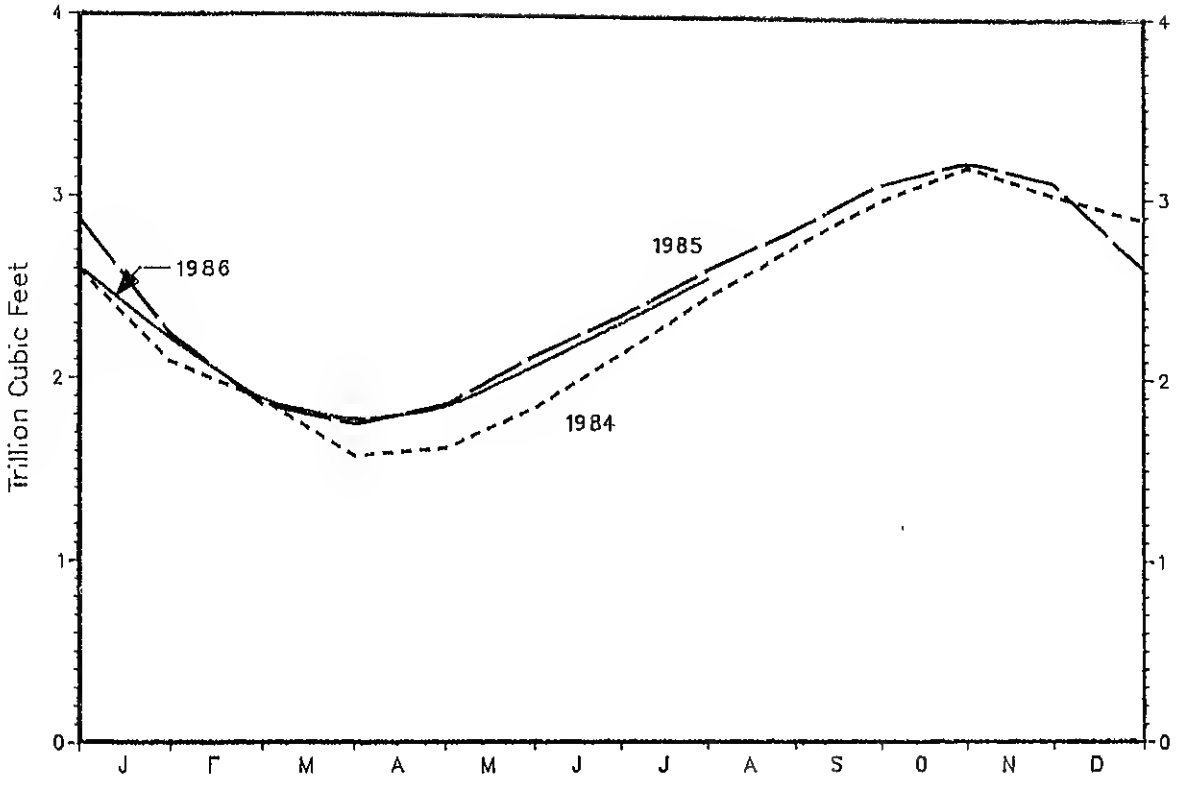
U.S. TOTAL COOLING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

	1986 This Year	1985 Last Year	Normal	Percent Change: This Year vs. Last Year	Percent Change: This Year vs. Normal
January 1 - December 31		1,153	1,159	--	--
January 1 - September 13	1,032	1,017	1,031	1	0
Cities					
Albuquerque	1,025	1,172	1,200	-13	-15
Amarillo	1,219	1,603	1,321	-24	-8
Asheville	855	724	787	18	9
Atlanta	1,849	1,652	1,508	12	23
Billings	525	559	540	-6	-3
Boise	912	733	711	24	28
Boston	590	601	663	-2	-11
Buffalo	454	461	465	-2	-2
Cheyenne	272	319	300	-15	-9
Chicago	678	638	705	6	-4
Cincinnati	1,051	1,000	968	5	9
Cleveland	636	540	579	18	10
Columbia, SC	2,126	1,813	1,829	17	16
Denver	717	704	650	2	10
Des Moines	908	960	969	-5	-6
Detroit	683	521	587	31	16
Fargo	471	280	473	68	0
Hartford	627	541	651	16	-4
Houston	2,628	2,454	2,303	7	14
Jacksonville	2,243	2,260	2,080	-1	8
Kansas City	1,250	1,016	1,257	23	-1
Las Vegas	3,055	2,978	2,664	3	15
Los Angeles	417	510	515	-18	-19
Memphis	2,113	2,006	1,859	5	14
Miami	2,892	2,973	3,029	-3	-5
Milwaukee	505	609	459	-17	10
Minneapolis	611	608	645	0	-5
Montgomery	2,103	2,055	1,994	2	5
New York	999	1,062	984	-6	2
Oklahoma City	1,870	1,811	1,730	3	8
Omaha	963	922	1,120	4	-14
Philadelphia	1,180	985	1,016	20	16
Phoenix	4,058	3,908	3,136	4	29
Pittsburgh	684	553	608	24	13
Portland, ME	224	295	254	-24	-12
Providence	539	603	557	-11	-3
Raleigh	1,557	1,325	1,300	18	20
Richmond	1,364	1,539	1,235	-11	10
St. Louis	1,599	1,359	1,354	18	18
Salem, OR	315	278	229	13	38
Salt Lake City	1,088	1,277	942	-15	15
San Francisco	24	120	56	****	****
Seattle	212	208	175	2	21
Shreveport	2,096	2,271	2,133	-8	-2
Washington, DC	1,410	1,428	1,328	-1	6

**** = Normal less than 100 or ratio incalculable.

1 See Glossary.

NATURAL GAS IN UNDERGROUND STORAGE
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



	Working Gas[1]		
	1984	1985	1986
January 31	2.091	2.242	2.213
February 28	1.876	1.853	1.872
March 31	1.572	1.743	1.759
April 30	1.620	1.859	1.838
May 31	1.843	2.129	2.070
June 30	2.141	2.351	2.312
July 31	2.456	2.605	P2.558
August 31	2.739	2.832	
September 30	2.996	3.082	
October 31	3.177	3.207	
November 30	3.017	3.087	
December 31	2.878	2.609	

P=Preliminary
1 Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Crude Oil Production	08/15/86	08/22/86	08/29/86	09/05/86	09/12/86
Domestic Production	E8,708.0	E8,708.0	E8,708.0	E8,671.0	E8,671.0
Inputs and Utilizations					
Crude Oil Input	13,253.0	13,336.0	13,349.0	13,427.0	13,406.0
Gross Inputs	13,365.0	13,539.0	13,546.0	13,565.0	13,590.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,371.0	1,354.0	1,295.0	1,345.0	1,318.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	2,955.0	3,007.0	3,054.0	2,996.0	3,063.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	6,060.0	6,262.0	6,203.0	6,259.0	6,244.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	479.0	472.0	485.0	481.0	466.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	2,500.0	2,444.0	2,509.0	2,484.0	2,499.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Percent Utilization	86.3	87.5	87.6	87.7	87.9
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,906.0	7,146.0	7,268.0	7,119.0	7,333.0
Leaded Gasoline	2,077.0	2,160.0	2,281.0	2,148.0	2,228.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	162.0	173.0	199.0	191.0	191.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	596.0	624.0	596.0	590.0	646.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	886.0	888.0	998.0	934.0	893.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	125.0	114.0	138.0	119.0	106.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	308.0	361.0	350.0	314.0	392.0
Unleaded Gasoline	4,829.0	4,986.0	4,987.0	4,971.0	5,105.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	492.0	519.0	518.0	490.0	538.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,161.0	1,212.0	1,202.0	1,178.0	1,214.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2,273.0	2,321.0	2,325.0	2,394.0	2,389.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	139.0	161.0	124.0	130.0	141.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	764.0	773.0	818.0	779.0	823.0
Jet Fuel	1,274.0	1,285.0	1,243.0	1,285.0	1,322.0
Naphtha-Type	185.0	204.0	151.0	177.0	186.0
Kerosene-Type	1,090.0	1,081.0	1,091.0	1,108.0	1,136.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,935.0	2,961.0	3,009.0	2,983.0	3,008.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	370.0	371.0	369.0	330.0	348.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	677.0	659.0	690.0	701.0	675.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	1,321.0	1,401.0	1,390.0	1,407.0	1,453.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	110.0	113.0	118.0	118.0	115.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	457.0	417.0	442.0	427.0	417.0
Residual Fuel Oil	888.0	957.0	992.0	938.0	855.0
Imports					
Total Crude Oil incl SPR	4,553.0	4,736.0	4,839.0	5,380.0	5,106.0
Crude Oil	4,440.0	4,681.0	4,783.0	5,380.0	5,057.0
SPR	113.0	55.0	56.0	0.0	49.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	386.0	149.0	277.0	382.0	198.0
Finished Leaded	166.0	4.0	102.0	53.0	48.0
Finished Unleaded	220.0	145.0	175.0	329.0	150.0
Blending Components	3.0	89.0	38.0	36.0	54.0
Jet Fuel	111.0	25.0	20.0	41.0	61.0
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	111.0	25.0	20.0	41.0	61.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	181.0	284.0	192.0	259.0	270.0
Residual Fuel Oil	664.0	449.0	703.0	657.0	588.0
Other	350.0	727.0	615.0	766.0	826.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,694.0	1,723.0	1,846.0	2,142.0	1,998.0
Exports					
Total	E714.0	E623.0	E623.0	E623.0	E623.0
Crude Oil	E98.0	E240.0	E240.0	E240.0	E240.0
Products	E616.0	E383.0	E383.0	E383.0	E383.0
ed					
Gasoline	7,294.0	7,315.0	7,127.0	7,037.0	6,971.0
	2,292.0	2,077.0	2,181.0	2,080.0	2,228.0
	5,002.0	5,238.0	4,946.0	4,958.0	4,744.0
	1,558.0	1,243.0	1,214.0	1,281.0	1,387.0
al	157.0	156.0	236.0	169.0	266.0
	1,401.0	1,087.0	978.0	1,112.0	1,121.0
	2,854.0	2,125.0	2,597.0	2,586.0	2,296.0
	1,273.0	1,452.0	1,318.0	1,573.0	1,434.0
	3,613.0	3,101.0	4,004.0	3,824.0	3,972.0
ied	16,592.0	15,236.0	16,260.0	16,302.0	16,060.0

n monthly data.
endent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
s Section of this publication.

Appendix A

EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 berrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operetors, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies ere chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total semple covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly deta era published.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Product Pipelines	Crude Oil Stock Holders	Importers
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802	EIA-803	EIA-804
Monthly Frame Size	152(2S2)	323	90	181	1208
Weekly Sample Size	60(1S2)	74	52	85	87

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s). Next, the most recent month's date for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished produots, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week besis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values. Imports of other oils include an edjustment from Census date for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803 and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Appendix B

INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Millions of Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1037.1	1021.7	994.2	994.9	1007.5	1016.9	1036.2	1049.5	1063.4	1069.9	1077.4	1043.3
Crude Oil	330.9	331.9	332.8	337.1	335.9	333.7	327.5	326.6	323.1	330.7	329.8	322.8
Motor Gasoline	235.8	237.0	232.3	222.2	215.7	213.4	213.2	210.0	212.5	207.8	213.4	219.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.4	106.2	87.5	80.6	86.8	99.2	117.6	132.6	145.0	149.7	153.1	140.8
Residual Fuel Oil	45.1	40.1	37.7	37.9	41.9	40.4	41.9	41.7	45.8	48.1	50.9	51.3
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1103.2	1087.8	1060.3	1061.0	1073.6	1083.0	1102.3	1115.6	1129.5	1136.0	1143.5	1109.4
Crude Oil	352.4	353.3	354.3	358.6	357.3	355.2	348.9	348.1	344.5	352.1	351.2	344.3
Motor Gasoline	257.4	258.6	253.9	243.8	237.3	235.0	234.8	231.6	234.2	229.4	235.0	241.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	138.9	126.7	108.0	101.1	107.3	119.7	138.1	153.1	165.5	170.2	173.6	161.3
Residual Fuel Oil	54.3	49.3	46.9	47.1	51.1	49.6	51.1	50.9	55.0	57.3	60.1	60.5

Minimum Operating Inventories

"Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil and motor gasoline [illegible] those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in November [illegible]ories and Storage Capacity -- An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory [illegible]g problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC [illegible]gs of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage [illegible]resented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that

relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The estimeted values are: crude oil -- 285 million barrels; and motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels. Prior to April 24, 1986, the EIA also published MOI estimates for both distillate fuel oil (105 million barrels) and residual fuel oil (40 million barrels) stocks.

EIA currently publishes "observed minimum" levels on its "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph as well as on graphs of "Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total" and "Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total". These observed minimums are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

Appendix C

PROJECTIONS FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, JULY 1986

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand, shown in the WPSR as total products supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), July 1986. The three forecast cases presented in this edition of the Outlook, with projections for the last half of 1986, and for 1987, are based on different assumptions about the price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners. The economic forecasts in the low price and high price cases reflect the impact on the base case assumptions of the low and high price paths.

In the low price case:

- One year growth in the real Cross National Product (CNP) is projected to be 2.4 percent for 1986 and 3.0 percent for 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average $13.40 per barrel in 1986, and then rise to an average of $14.30 per barrel in 1987, in current dollars.

In the base case:

- One year growth in the CNP is projected to be 2.4 percent for 1986 and 2.9 percent for 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average $14.70 per barrel in 1986, and $16.30 per barrel in 1987, in current dollars.

In the high price case:

- One year CNP growth is projected to be 2.4 percent for 1986 and to be 2.6 percent for 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average $17.00 per barrel in 1986, and $20.80 per barrel in 1987, in current dollars.

The plots of the low and high product supplied estimates incorporate an additional sensitivity adjustment for weather, as estimated in the Short-Term Energy Outlook, Table 13.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 1986.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone 202-252-8800

Appendix D

CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICE

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average celculeted using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on pege 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide deta on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particuler country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from e number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil merket conditions make updating appropriate.

Appendix E

EXPLANATION OF SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival et Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or state taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery besis over en extended period of time, usually for one yeer.

GLOSSARY

- **Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

- **CIF.** Literally, "Cost, Insurance, Freight". This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the FOB value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

- **Cooling Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

- **Crude Oil Input.** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

- **Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

- **Distillate Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

- **FOB.** Literally, "Free On Board". Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

- **Gasoil.** European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

- **Gross Inputs.** The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.

- **Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Imports.** Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

- **Jet Fuel.** Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

- **Motor Gasoline.** Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks and imports data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

- **Operable Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

- **Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).** Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the states listed below:

  PADD 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

  PADD 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

  PADD 3: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.

  PADD 4: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

  PADD 5: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

- **Population-Weighted Degree-Deys.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the retio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

- **Product Supplied.** A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

- **Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil.** The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

- **Refinery Capacity Utilization.** Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 6S percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

- **Residual Fuel Oils.** Includes No. S and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industriel and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, end for various industrial uses.

- **Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.** Motor gesoline prices calculated each month by the Bureeu of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent ell urben consumers--about BO percent of the total U.S. populetion. The service stations ere selected initielly, end on a replecement besis, in such e wey thet they represent the purchesing habits of the CPI population. Service stetions in the current sample include those providing all typos of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

- **Stock Change (Refined Products).** Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroloum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balence Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an everage daily stock change is calculeted for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is edded to en estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly date; a daily everage stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rete of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

- **Stocks.** For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of SO thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

- **Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.** A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its velue cen be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from finel monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

- **United States.** For the purpose of the report, the SO states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Page 4

- o Monthly Data: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," except for operable capacity for January 1986 which is from the "Petroleum Supply Annual, 198S."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Monthly Data: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," except for operable capacity for January 1986 which is from the "Petroleum Supply Annual, 198S."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Page 6

- o Monthly Data: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1978-1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement Annual (Final Summary)," 1981-1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
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- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Monthly Data: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
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Page 10

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Page 12

- o Monthly Data: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
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- o Ranges and Seasonal Patterns 1978-1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement Annual (Final Summery)," 1981-1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
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- o Four-Week Avereges: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Monthly Data: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

Page 16

- o Monthly Deta: 1984-198S, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1986, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.
- o Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Merkets and End Use (July 1986).

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- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, "Refiners Monthly Cost Report."
- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for "Retail Motor Gasoline Prices."
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report."

Pages 18 and 19

- EIA, International & Contingency Information Division, September 16, 1986.
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*                                                                        *
*              o    7 Data Bits                                         *
*              o    1 Stop Bit                                          *
*              o    Even Parity                                         *
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